

1963

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK
OF AUGUST 5

(Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the majority leader if he will please inform the House of the program for next week.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we have concluded the legislative business for this week. The program for next week is as follows: Monday, Consent Calendar. There are seven bills under suspension of the rules:

S. 874, to design, construct, and equip buildings required for the Bureau of the Mint.

S. 1652, amending the National Cultural Center Act.

H.R. 82, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses.

H.R. 1157, to exclude cargo which is lumber from certain tariff filing requirements under the Shipping Act, 1916.

S. 1194, to remove the percentage limitations on retirement of enlisted men of the Coast Guard.

H.R. 5623, to amend the provisions of title 14, United States Code, relating to the appointment, promotion, separation, and retirement of officers of the Coast Guard.

H.R. 6997, to provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in oceanography.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday we have the Private Calendar and H.R. 4955, the Vocational Educational Act of 1963, on which there is an open rule with 3 hours of debate.

Next we have H.R. 7824, to continue for the period ending November 30, 1963, the existing temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act.

This announcement, of course, is made subject to the general reservation that conference reports may be brought up at any time and any further program may be announced later.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
AUGUST 5

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday next week may be dispensed with.

No. 117—9

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

THE SOURCES OF A SO-CALLED
CUBAN EXPERT, OR WHAT DO
WE MEAN BY CONFIRMATION?

(Mr. STRATTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 16, 1963, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date on page 12029, I had occasion to bring to the attention of the House a published report to the effect that a certain well-known self-styled expert on Cuba in another body actually did not have the special, inside mysterious intelligence information he has tried to suggest he had, but instead had gotten his information from newspaper stories which had already been in print before he spoke to newspapers not regularly read in Washington.

This report was made in a syndicated column which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of July 12, 1963, by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak. I challenged that Cuban expert in the other body either to institute suit for libel against these two reporters or else apologize to the American people and to the Congress of the United States.

To date that Cuban expert has not sued, he has not apologized, but he also has been careful not specifically and unequivocally to deny the published report.

Mr. Speaker, since reading that report I have done some research of my own on the speeches of that expert, and I have compared them with certain newspaper reports. I think Members may be interested in the result of this research.

Of course there has been a lot of interest in the sources of this expert's information.

From the outset the sources of the information out of which his charges arose have been surrounded with much secrecy. On "Meet the Press" on May 12, 1963, the Senator said:

All of the information that I have received and have ever used * * * has come from either one of two sources: (1) Government sources, or (2) other sources later confirmed by official Government sources, and most of it was, directly from official Government sources.

Again on June 25, 1963, an editorial in the Binghamton Sun-Bulletin based on an interview with the junior Senator from New York contained the following:

We asked where he had gotten the information last year. It came, he said, mostly from middle and lower level officials within the Government who were somehow unable to get their intelligence reports across to the high-level decisionmakers in the administration. A small amount of information—perhaps 5 percent—came from Cuban exiles, and the rest from American officials.

On the "Today" television show on September 4, 1962, Senator KEATING said:

I certainly am not going to compromise my sources.

And again on "Meet the Press" on May 12, 1963, the Senator said:

I would not reveal the names of the dedicated and patriotic people in government who have given me this information. I think that would be a disservice to them and would result in injury to fine, patriotic Americans.

Now on July 12, 1963, in a syndicated column which appeared in the New York Herald Tribune written by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, the following statement was made about the junior Senator from New York:

To this very day, the White House is dying to know the identity of KEATING's Government leak.

The answer is hilariously simple: He had no Government informants. At least no direct Government informants.

KEATING's chief source was a friendly newspaper correspondent who gave him remarkably reliable tips to KEATING after—not before—the information appeared in his own newspaper back home.

On July 16, 1963, I challenged the Senator either to sue these two columnists for libel or else to apologize to the Congress and the American people for this massive scissors and pastepot hoax over Cuba. The Senator has not apologized, but neither has he sued, and neither has he specifically denied the Evans and Novak charges.

A careful comparison between several key Keating speeches and some newspaper stories already in print before the Senator spoke will be enlightening.

Take, for example, the speech which Senator KEATING made in the Senate on Cuba on August 31, 1962. It appears in the RECORD for that date on page 17277. This speech bears a number of very remarkable similarities to an article by Nat Finney which appeared on the front page of the Buffalo Evening News of 2 days earlier, August 29. For example, compare the following direct quotations:

1. Finney: "It was not until reports had accumulated about a landing August 2 and 3 at the former Marania docks at Mariel and could be checked and double checked that American intelligence had to accept as fact that Soviet troops were arriving in Cuba in force and that a new pattern had developed. * * * From 10 to 12 Soviet ships unloaded."

KEATING. "I am reliably informed—when I say 'reliably informed,' I mean that has been checked out from five different sources, and I am certain I can state it as a fact—that between the dates of August 4 and August 15, 10 to 12 Soviet vessels anchored at the Marante dock area at Mariel.

2. Finney. "A high cinderblock wall had been built around the dock area in Mariel and the unloadings were handled under heavy security guard."

KEATING. "The dock area previously had been surrounded by the construction of a high cinderblock wall."

3. Finney. "From 10 to 12 Soviet ships unloaded. They ranged from 6,000 to 10,000 tons burden. A contingent of 1,200 Soviet troops wearing fatigue uniforms disembarked from these ships and helped unload them under strict military discipline."

KEATING. "The Soviet ships unloaded 1,200 troops. Troops is what I mean, not tech-

nicians. They were wearing Soviet fatigue uniforms."

4. Finney: "Soviet torpedo boats, suitable for the support of Central American insurgents, were unloaded August 2 and 3 at Mariel, Cuba, and are now moored at LaBase, near Mariel."

KEATING: "On August 13, five Soviet torpedo boats unloaded from Soviet ships, and are now moored at LaBase."

5. Finney: "A large Soviet convoy—reliably observed August 3 on the Carretera Central, between LaEsperanza and Jicotea, west of Santa Clara—contained a number of amphibious vehicles in addition to other military supplies. . . . This convoy was manned by Soviet military personnel and unmistakably military order."

KEATING: "On August 3, a large convoy of military vehicles manned by Soviet personnel was observed on the highway in Las Villas Province. The convoy moved in military order and contained the first amphibious vehicles observed in Cuba; also jeeps, 6 by 6 trucks, and tracked trucks."

(NOTE.—LaEsperanza, Jicotea, and Santa Clara are in Las Villas Province.)

The Senator was proud of his special contribution here. He said this:

If the President has no evidence, I'm giving him the evidence this afternoon.

Four days after that speech which was, of course, a publicity sensation, the junior Senator appeared on the "Today" television show on September 4, 1962. See how closely his remarks there paralleled a front page story that had appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of just the day before, September 3, 1962, by Keith Morfett, of the London Daily Mail. Incidentally, these statements were made by the Senator as "new information which will document his contention":

6. Tribune: "I watched the Russians in two separate encampments."

KEATING: "Many of them are located in two camps, just outside of Havana."

7. Tribune: "Many of the Russians at this encampment were billeted in what was the former boys reformatory at Torrens, about 14 miles from Havana."

KEATING: "One group is billeted in a former boys' reformatory, 14 miles from Havana."

8. Tribune: "10 more Soviet vessels are at this moment Havana-bound on the high seas."

KEATING: "There are 10 ships now on their way to Cuba, now on the high seas."

9. Tribune: "From Soviet ports also now Havana-bound are the East German Westfalen, the Norwegian Tive Lillian, the Greek cargo ship Parnow, the Italian Airone, the West German Atlas, and half a dozen ships flying the Liberian flag."

KEATING: "One East German, one Norwegian, one Italian, one Greek, one West German, and four to six ships carrying the Liberian flag."

10. Tribune: "A number of British vessels are on the way to Russian ports to begin the long haul to the Caribbean."

KEATING: "There are several British ships on their way from English ports to the Black Sea."

11. Tribune: "A continuous 'armada' of cargo ships is now stretched out between Russia's Black Sea ports and Cuba, carrying trucks, jeeps, machinery, food, guns, and ground-to-air missiles."

KEATING: "These ships that are now on the high seas, like the ones which have been landed there, carry trucks, jeeps, some food, guns, ground-to-air missiles, electronic equipment, and other material."

12. Tribune: "The contrast between the El Cano crowd and the next lot I looked at was so great that it became clear Cuba's Russians

fall into two distinct categories. The El Cano Russians were recruited into 'labor battalions' rather like the British Army's Pioneer Corps."

KEATING: "These camps that are located that house these personnel near Havana are divided into—there are either two or three—one of them is a labor battalion. Now those are the types that we use in our Army."

13. Tribune: "Hundreds more military trucks, jeeps, and command vehicles were lined up five deep for quarter of a mile along the street called San Pedro on the Havana waterfront. These vehicles are all marked in Russian 'Goriskovsky Avtozavod' and are being moved quickly to all parts of the island."

KEATING: "Why they're a quarter of a mile along San Pedro Street in Havana. There are Russian military vehicles, with Russian markings on them, parked five deep, for a quarter of a mile, and those are taken all over the island, as needed."

Senator KEATING made another speech on this same subject on October 10—RECORD, page 21728. Oddly enough, the verbal parallels with another published newspaper story are remarkable. This time it was a story by Hal Hendrix which appeared on the front page of the Miami News 3 days earlier, on October 7, 1962. It was this speech, you will recall, which really established the Senator's reputation as a great intelligence expert. But notice the parallels with a story already in print in a newspaper not generally read in Washington:

14. Hendrix: "Construction has begun in Communist Cuba on at least a half dozen launching sites for intermediate range tactical missiles. U.S. intelligence authorities have advised the White House."

KEATING: "Mr. President, yesterday I spoke on the subject of Cuba. At that time I did not have fully confirmed the matter to which I shall address myself now. I now have it fully confirmed. . . . Construction has begun on at least a half dozen launching sites for intermediate range tactical missiles."

15. Hendrix: "Although official U.S. spokesmen have declined to disclose the intelligence reports, the Miami News has learned that experts have advised President Kennedy that the ground-to-ground missiles can be operational from inland Cuba within 6 months."

KEATING: "Intelligence authorities must have advised the President and top Government officials of this fact, and they must now have been told that ground-to-ground missiles can be operational from the island of Cuba within 6 months."

16. Hendrix: "From the type of construction underway it has been determined that the launching pads will have the capability of hurling rockets that could penetrate deeply into the United States in one direction and reach the Panama Canal Zone in the opposite direction."

KEATING: "The fact of the matter is, according to my reliable sources, that six launching sites are under construction—pads which will have the power to hurl rockets into the American heartland and as far as the Panama Canal Zone."

Of course, after that the U-2 plane came back with its picture on October 14, and the Cuban crisis was on. But the junior Senator from New York had tasted the heady wine of mysterious prophecy. He made another speech in the Senate on January 31, 1963—RECORD, page 1388—and his information, referred to as "continuing, absolutely confirmed and undeniable evidence" almost rocked the Nation. But, unknown in Washington, Nat Finney had written another page 1 story in the Buffalo Evening News

2 days earlier, on January 29. How remarkably similar to Mr. Finney's language is the Senator's:

17. Finney: "The second Soviet ship arrival, last Friday."

KEATING: "On Friday, January 25, a second large vessel arrived."

18. Finney: "Two large Soviet ships have docked in the island during the past 10 days and are unloading military cargo. . . . High security dockage facilities in Cuba are being used by the ship [the second ship]."

KEATING: "Under maximum security conditions, it [the second ship] unloaded a cargo of armaments."

19. Finney: "This route is not specified by intelligence sources, but it is described as a 'high-security route' that can be followed with the least exposure of secret cargo to free world espionage."

KEATING: "The route followed by these two ships is generally termed a 'maximum security route,' a passage traveled by the Soviets through areas where the United States is least able to maintain adequate surveillance of ships' contents."

20. Finney: "The route followed by this ship in reaching Cuba is the same that was used by Soviet ships that carried the first medium-range ballistic missiles brought to the island during the final weeks of September 1962."

KEATING: "It [the route] is also, ominously enough, the identical route followed last summer by the first of the Soviet vessels carrying medium-range, ground-to-ground missiles into Cuba."

21. Finney: "The event of this ship's arrival has been made more ominous by the fact that Soviet forces on the island have been observed doing routine maintenance work on the MRBM sites from which the Soviets removed their missiles while close U.S. aerial surveillance of the island continued."

KEATING: "There is continuing, absolutely confirmed and undeniable evidence that the Soviets are maintaining and guarding the medium-range sites they had previously constructed in Cuba. There has been no Soviet move to dismantle these concrete sites or withdraw the launching bases."

And so it rather looks as though Nat Finney of the Buffalo Evening News is the "friendly newsman, who works for an Eastern newspaper not generally read in Washington" to whom Messrs. Evans and Novak referred. In fact a column by Kenneth Crawford in the February 18, 1963 issue of Newsweek, almost 5 months before the Evans and Novak column appeared, says this:

Just where KEATING got his information is still his secret. However, it is a fact that a series of dispatches by Nat Finney, Washington correspondent for the Buffalo Evening News, closely paralleled and anticipated KEATING's early pronouncements, which is suggestive of his source.

In any event, the Keating speeches certainly bore an amazing similarity to the page one news stories already in print before he spoke. Such deadly parallels in so many instances would be virtually impossible for any fairminded observer to dismiss as mere coincidence. Indeed they do amount to solid proof of the earlier Evans and Novak charges.

Finally, we have the claim by the Senator that, whatever his sources might have been, all his information had been confirmed by official Government sources. This claim to official Government confirmation for his newspaper cribbing is of course absurd. The plain fact is that all of the Senator's major alleged inside private intelligence about Cuba has now

been refuted by all the solid evidence available, including the unanimous report of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, which the junior Senator from New York has tried to suggest really supports his charges.

The Senator really made three sensational charges. The first, on October 10, was that the Russians had long-range missiles in Cuba.

However, the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee report on Cuban intelligence, unanimously approved on May 9, 1963, says flatly on page 7:

None of these reports [of long-range missiles in Cuba] were confirmed prior to October 14, 1962.

So the Senator obviously cannot have had the substance of his October 10 speech confirmed by the Government.

The second sensational charge was the one made on January 31, 1963, and described as "absolutely confirmed and undeniable evidence," to the effect that the concrete Cuban long-range missile sites had not been dismantled and were still being maintained. This charge was completely refuted on nationwide television by Secretary McNamara on February 6, 1963, and was not even considered worthy of examination by the Senate subcommittee. Obviously, it, too, was never confirmed by official Government sources, and once again the Senator is wrong.

Third is the charge made on April 18, 1963, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors:

Several thousand more [Russians] have arrived [in Cuba] * * * there is no reliable evidence whatsoever of a decline in Soviet military strength or capability since those first withdrawals in November.

However, once again, the unanimous Senate subcommittee report, states on page 3:

A net of 4,000 to 5,000 additional have been withdrawn since the first of the year, our intelligence people say.

They make no reference to any substantial Russian troops going back into Cuba, certainly not by the "thousands." So once again, the Senator obviously could not have had his information confirmed by official Government sources when, as the Senate report shows, it is so wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the people of America are entitled either to an apology or to an explanation. How long must we wait?

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, the President of the United States has urgently called upon the Congress to implement long overdue and sorely needed changes in our immigration laws.

Five years ago the then Senator Kennedy wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Nation of Immigrants," pointing out at that time that the post-World War I immigration law was discriminatory because of its national origins quota system, whose only test was whether or not an

immigrant was born in the right place. Now as President he has offered legislation, whose most important proposal is the gradual elimination of the "national origins" system for selecting immigrants.

It seems almost inconceivable to me that our present annual quotas are based not upon the national origins of our population of 1950 or even 1960, which I might add, is an odious concept at any time for determining who should come to the United States, but upon the national origins of our population in 1920.

Because of the composition of the population at that time, favor was given to immigrants from northern Europe while limiting immigration from southern and eastern Europe and from other parts of the world. Forty-three years later we are still following a system of immigration based on a 1920 census. Why this should be at a time in world history when it is so incumbent upon us to be an example to the world of a nation which is doing its best to be fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory, continues to elude me.

And as far as I can see, it eludes many many thousands of other Americans too, not least among them our own esteemed President, who has clearly stated in his message to Congress:

The use of a national origins system is without basis in either logic or reason. It neither satisfies a national need nor accomplishes an international purpose. In an age of interdependence among nations such a system is an anachronism, for it discriminates among applicants for admission in the United States on the basis of accident of birth.

I could not agree more completely.

Mr. Speaker, today, in another area of great concern to us, among the Members of Congress and the people across the Nation, are many of us who are attempting to correct the intolerable and long-standing conditions of discrimination against the Negro in this country. Through the introduction of strong civil rights legislation, including equal employment opportunities legislation, we are attempting to put an end to a deplorable situation that has racked many a conscience and kind heart, and which on a very practical political level, has always lowered the prestige of the United States in the eyes of the rest of the world.

Now, I say, it is time to put an end to another deplorable and discriminatory situation, that of inequitable and outmoded immigration procedures. Because we have been basing our immigration on this 1920 census, we find ourselves denying admission to this country of so many persons, especially of Greek, Italian, Polish and Asian origin. These nations for many years have had way oversubscribed quotas and backlogs up to 100,000 persons trying to gain entrance to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, there are those among us who might fear that the passage of these new immigration laws would result in an indiscriminate flood of immigrants to this country. This is not so. All it would mean is that we would probably fill our present quota of around 157,000 with the addition of a possible few thousand more, and that we would be in

a position to allow persons from the countries I have mentioned as well as others, to make use of the unused quota allotments by such countries, for example, as Britain and Ireland, who for years have not filled their immigration quotas.

To me, this is the very least we can do to fulfill our promise of long ago and to justify to ourselves and to the rest of the world the eloquent message of welcome and hope, written on the base of the Statue of Liberty, which greets so many of those who come to America for the first time.

In offering others an opportunity to live in America we are also offering many of our own American citizens the chance to be reunited with many of their relatives of other countries, from whom they have long been separated.

With the passage of new immigration laws, we could end the kind of situation in which an American citizen of Greek origin must wait a year and a half to be reunited with his mother and father, or his brothers and sisters, or as happened in my own congressional district, an American citizen of Turkish origin faces an indefinite waiting period to have her sister join her in the United States.

We have another reason for opening our gates a little wider, a reason that has long been part of the American tradition. This great country was built, as we all know, by immigrants and is today the country of their children and their children's children, whether their parents originally came in the 18th century or the 20th century. We are a melting pot of many people from many lands. What is it we have to fear by adding a little more fresh variety to the melting pot?

My esteemed colleague, the gentleman from New York, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER, who as the longstanding chairman of the Judiciary Committee has had years and years of experience with the immigration problem has expressed his views in no uncertain terms in a report he recently released to the American people, and I quote:

The system of national origins has, over the years shown itself to be completely unworkable and unrealistic.

For humanitarian reasons, for emergency purposes, and under pressure of world events, there has been, through a variety of acts of Congress, superimposed upon that principle, a structure of special laws, special exceptions, special private laws, and a contrived technique of seeking and finding loopholes in the law until the law itself has become a maze of contradictions. It is my considered opinion that the President's bill offers a broad and firm basis for a long overdue revision of our policies and practices in this most important area of domestic and foreign human relations.

I am in complete accord with the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], and I would like to strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in supporting with as little delay as possible this new and far-reaching immigration proposal of the President's, introduced by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], as H.R. 7700. I have today introduced a similar bill to indicate my full support of the gentleman from New York's [Mr. CELLER] bill.

August 1

13136

REPORT ON ILO CONVENTION

(Mr. ROOSEVELT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, I take this time merely to say that on Monday next, under my unanimous consent request, I intend to make a report to the House on the ILO Convention which I had the honor of attending, representing the House of Representatives.

NORTHEAST AIRLINES

(Mr. CLEVELAND (at the request of Mr. SHRIVER) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, twice before this week, I called the attention of my colleagues to the recent 3-to-2 CAB decision which has decapitated Northeast Airlines by taking away its New York-Miami run. I have pointed out, during the course of my remarks, the shocking fact that the decision will reduce competition by Government edict and graciously offers to the bleeding corpse a tranquillizing but unnecessary Government subsidy. This is waste at its worse. It has always been my understanding regulatory agencies are meant to control competition but not to obliterate it.

As the decision is scrutinized further, Mr. Speaker, its enormity becomes more apparent. This decision is based upon a finding that there is no present need for a third carrier in the New York-Florida run. As I pointed out yesterday, there are at least two comparable routes that support four airlines and twelve that support three. Removing Northeast will leave this important, and one of the most heavily traveled routes, in the possession of just two airlines, Eastern and National.

Northeast in a period of 7 years increased its share of the market to 60 percent in competition with Eastern and National, at the same time carrying the burden of the profitless New England hauls. If there are only going to be two airlines on this run, why is the most successful the one to be kicked out? Why not take Eastern or National out of the picture? There is an aroma prevailing this decision that is cause for concern.

Of the three airlines handling the east coast passenger service, Northeast carried 60.2 percent of the Boston-Miami traffic—35,544 passengers—in the first quarter of 1963 and over half of this business in 1962. It also carried a majority—61.9 percent—of the passengers flying from Boston to Philadelphia and 52.4 percent of the Boston-to-Washington trade.

Compare this, Mr. Speaker, to the number of passengers served on those runs by one of the two airlines which the CAB considers more capable of competing—National Airlines. Only 47 round-trip passengers have been carried from Boston to Miami by that company in 1963—one-tenth of 1 percent of the total. National carried only 1 percent of the passengers between Boston and Phila-

delphia. Yet the CAB questions whether Northeast can compete with its rivals.

In April a CAB examiner recommended that Northeast be denied the Florida franchise, stating that the Hughes Tool Co., which had controlling interest in the airline, was not interested enough. Mr. Speaker, I do not know how much the CAB considers enough, but the Hughes Tool Co. has put \$31,400,000 into rehabilitating the finances of Northeast Airlines. On the very day that the CAB dealt the deathblow to Northeast, it approved another \$1 million loan from Hughes. The two members of the CAB who delivered the dissenting opinion pointed out that the Hughes investments more than proves their interest and ability.

Mr. Speaker, if the route's two major airlines cannot compete successfully with Northeast in the market, why should the company which has just won its struggle to overcome acute financial difficulties, caused in part by the weight of the New England short-haul runs, be grounded? For a regulatory agency to thus penalize success is as unfair as it is unwise. Eastern and National of course are delighted as I pointed out yesterday. Laughing heirs always are.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned yesterday, a CAB examiner recently turned down the proposed merger between Eastern and American. At that time, it was suggested that this type of merger would reduce competition. CAB now takes away a route suggesting that leaving it with Northeast has created too much competition. This flagrant inconsistency is appalling; there must be more to this than meets the eye. I think the decision and its effect on New England and healthy competition should be most carefully examined by the appropriate committees of this House and by the Department of Justice.

THE PEACE-LOVING REDS

(Mr. ALGER (at the request of Mr. SHRIVER) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to pause in the midst of the administration-sponsored victory dance because of the test-ban treaty with the Soviet Union, to consider what the peace-loving Reds are still doing to wreck our country. President Kennedy and Averell Harriman seem to be readying us for the nonaggression pact Mr. Khrushchev is so anxious to get as his next step in disarming and weakening the United States for the final Communist takeover, but they have either forgotten or simply will not admit the Communist subversion and agitation constantly going on in America as part of the Communist conspiracy directed from Moscow.

Two articles from the August 3 issue of Human Events, serve to remind us the Reds have changed neither their color nor their program to destroy us. The first, "Reds Want Negro Unrest," by Holmes Alexander, should serve to remind us that, in spite of denials by the Attorney General, Bobby Kennedy, the Communists have a stake in creating

racial tensions here and it will be a grave mistake to underestimate what Red agents may do on August 28 when the Negro march on Washington may easily be turned into a tragedy of death and destruction.

The second article, by Fulton Lewis, Jr., outlines the Communist program to seize the minds of American youth as "Red Recruiters Concentrate on Youth."

The articles follow:

REDS WANT NEGRO UNREST

(By Holmes Alexander)

On January 16, 1958, when Director J. Edgar Hoover was asking a House Appropriations Subcommittee for funds to run the FBI during the next fiscal year, he said:

"The Negro situation is also being exploited fully and continuously by Communists on a national scale. Current programs include intensified attempts to infiltrate Negro mass organizations. The party's objectives are not to aid the Negroes—but are designed to take advantage of all controversial issues on the race question so as to create unrest, dissension, and confusion in the minds of the American people."

Mass demonstrations by Negroes in the North and South, to be culminated with a huge march on Washington next month, were not in the news, as they are now, when Director Hoover gave this dispassionate, succinct, and informed statement of Communist intentions. Last week southern Governors Barnett, of Mississippi, and Wallace, of Alabama, flapped the Red flag in words much like Hoover's. But the Barnett-Wallace testimony before the Commerce Committee's civil rights hearings was too self-interested to be effective.

Another Red object—the Red herring of McCarthyism—came scurrying into the caucus room where McCarthy once performed. The subject of Communist complicity soon got lost amid pious horror of "smearing" the Negro race and its leaders. Somebody suggested that J. Edgar Hoover be summoned as a star witness on the subject, but Chairman WAAREN MAONUSON, Democrat, of Washington, was against it.

Fortunately, it is hardly necessary to call Hoover. A little page leaping through House appropriations hearings show that the FBI Director has several times asked Congress for money for the very purpose of investigating Communist incitation of the Negroes. On March 3, 1961:

"The sit-in demonstrations in the South were a made-to-order issue which the party fully exploited to further its ends."

By now the Director was giving names, places and dates. He mentioned James E. Jackson and Joseph North, "national Communist Party functionaries," who came around for the demonstrations at Richmond, Va., in February 1960. He quoted the Negro Communist, Ben Davis, "the party's national secretary," as stating in March 1960 that Negro demonstrations are the next best thing to "proletarian revolution."

Again, on January 24, 1962:

"Since its inception the Communist Party, U.S.A., has been alert to capitalize on every possible issue or event which could be used to exploit the American Negro in furtherance of party aims. In its efforts to influence the American Negro, the party attempts to infiltrate the legitimate Negro organizations for the purpose of stirring up racial prejudice and hatred. In this way, the party strikes a blow at our democratic form of government by attempting to influence public opinion throughout the world against the United States."

RED RECRUITERS CONCENTRATE ON YOUTH

(By Fulton Lewis, Jr.)

Under consideration in ruling circles of the Communist Party, U.S.A., is a proposal

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nedy, is trying to recapture this revolutionary sense of the origin of the most important nation of the world. They, therefore, contradict those who think of America as just a fortress of plutocracy. This attitude of the new governing team is being projected in all senses, in an action which is not only just national, but is singularly international. As far as Latin America is concerned, the behavior of Kennedy is diametrically opposed to that of his predecessors, including the progressive Franklin D. Roosevelt. Until a short time ago, the reactionary capitalists of the United States had as their dogma the idea that the safety of their investments, amount of their profit, and deeper roots of their empire would be in direct proportion with a greater backwardness and political and economic primitivism of Indo-America. The Alliance for Progress destroys this concept and bases itself on the fact that political and social underdevelopment in Latin America and its lack of industrialization are a danger, not only for its inhabitants but for the United States of America. This is the return to a progressive and revolutionary spirit in the White House.

The Tribuna, spokesman for a revolutionary, antifederal, anti-imperialistic, and Indo-Americanistic party, salutes the great principles which surrounded the birth of the fatherland of Lincoln, wishes it great prosperity and loyalty to these principles invoked in 1776.

U.S. Ban on Financial Deals With Cuba Seen Ineffective

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. DONALD C. BRUCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1963

Mr. BRUCE. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent of the House, I wish to insert in the RECORD an article concerning Cuba written by an Indianapolis businessman, Preston G. Woolf. Mr. Woolf has traveled extensively in Latin America, and many of his articles have appeared in the Indianapolis Star.

He deals here with the erroneous assumptions that a U.S. ban on financial dealings, on shipping, and on travel has severely cramped the Red base's economy. As he points out, Cuba benefited from the \$80 million in ransom goods from the United States; it enjoys worldwide shipping through Soviet satellite ships; and it has the travel situation in hand via a regular airline connecting the island with Mexico City and the rest of the world.

Mr. Woolf's article should serve as a warning to those who believe that communism can be snuffed out in Cuba through these halfway measures. The article follows:

BAN ON CUBAN MONEY DEALS SEEN FUTILE
(By Preston G. Woolf)

Banning of U.S. financial transactions with Cuba, as announced in Washington, is expected to have little if any effect in curtailing the continued Communist domination of that island. It might be compared with ceasing to serve free coffee to firemen fighting a fire—the fire will continue but the workers will have minor inconveniences.

The amount of dollars that have been frozen are estimated to be less than \$25 million, which is inconsequential in in-

ternational finance. It also is small in comparison with the \$80 million in ransom goods that we have just finished sending to Cuba to bail out the released prisoners from the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

The Government has adequate financial connections in Canada, Western Europe, and certain friendly Latin American nations and will be able to attend to any necessary international money transactions, in addition to their basic alliance with the Soviet monetary experts.

Washington seems to take much cheer from the fact that the volume of free world shipping in and out of Cuba has deteriorated to only a small fraction of that in former years. However, to properly appraise the situation, it must be well recognized that the growing volume of Communist shipping has now been estimated to be more than one ship a day into Cuba.

Any lack of prosperity in Cuba today is not caused by U.S. efforts to stop trading in dollars, or to reduce shipping. The real reason is that no Communist captive nation enjoys a good economy and each lacks a decent standard of living. It should also be remembered in a realistic appraisal of Cuba, that no Communist politically controlled captive nation has ever fallen from the side of the Soviets. The Russians will go to any length to maintain political and military control of Cuba. The hardships, privations and sufferings of the Cuban people are of little concern to the Soviet overlords.

Washington also wishfully estimates that Cuba is being isolated from travel. While it is true that no luxury liners put in and out of Cuban ports, yet there is today no shortage of ways and means for visitors, students and agitators to freely enter and leave Cuba. In addition to regular and frequent airline and steamship service to and from Iron Curtain nations, there are countless ways to make the shorter trips in and out of Latin America.

A regular airline service flies to Mexico City, from where one may travel anywhere in the world. Passengers may fly a few miles south of Cuba to Grand Cayman Island, from where there are several airline services to Latin America. And the best service of all for both passengers and Communist materials to Latin America is the large fleet of Soviet fishing boats based in Cuba. They are well equipped seagoing vessels which can land and discharge people and supplies off the long stretches of the isolated sea coasts of most Latin American nations. The airport at Curacao, in the Netherlands Antilles, has also been the frequent transfer point of airborne passengers and freight to Cuba.

It would be fatal for U.S. appraisal of the Cuban situation to dream that this Communist beachhead in the Americas has really been isolated from an easy traffic in moneys, people, or goods. The forthcoming visit of Khrushchev to his new Western Hemisphere base may be expected to bring to light still further revelations of the chummy coexistence which permits the continued Soviet build-up just off our shores.

(Preston G. Woolf, an Indianapolis importer, is an expert on Latin American affairs.)

Perdido to Key West, We're One State

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROBERT L. F. SIKES

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1963

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Times-Union on Thursday, July 25, car-

ried a very fine editorial entitled "Perdido to Key West, We're One State." This great newspaper has consistently told the story of all Florida, and those of us who live in northwest Florida appreciate this fact.

PERDIDO TO KEY WEST, WE'RE ONE STATE

The Florida State Chamber of Commerce will launch a series of regional meetings today at a gathering in Panama City under the sponsorship of the trade body in that city. The session will be conducted under the slogan "Speak Up," and is aimed at accomplishing an ingathering of chamber people from the 21-county area of Congressional Districts 1 and 9. Included in this territory, which extends from Tallahassee to Pensacola, are 27 chambers.

The delegation from the State chamber will be visiting in a region that bulks large in the history of Florida. Since the time of Andrew Jackson, arguments have been heard to the effect that the so-called Panhandle should not be a part of the Sunshine State. Interests in that section, it has been stated, lie more with Georgia and Alabama than with Florida. This is all part of another contention which has held that the capital of the State belongs elsewhere than in Tallahassee.

Meanwhile, there has come into being during the post-World War II era an entirely different kind of northwest Florida from that which was known before. Panama City, situated on beautiful St. Andrew's Bay, typifies that changed complexion. With a bustling little industrial economy of its own, this city is generally regarded as one terminus of the now famous "Miracle Strip" which extends westward along the gulf to Pensacola.

A ride along the scenic waterfront through Fort Walton, with its nearby Eglin Field, to the metropolis at the extreme western end of Florida, is a must for anyone who wants to know this State. Part of the journey is over a route that follows along the historic Santa Rosa Sound which lies between the mainland and the lengthy strip of island territory by the same name offshore.

Famed as a recreational area, the Miracle Strip is a rival for anything of similar nature Florida has to offer. With a booming postwar industrial growth that is the talk of the Southeast, the Empire of Northwest Florida can, with no reservation, be considered one of the coming sections of our State. Indeed, it has already arrived.

The State chamber can serve no better function with its series of meetings than to banish the regionalism concept which in the past has militated against the solidarity of our State, no small assignment considering the farflung coastline that runs from Perdido Bay on the west to Key West on the south.

White Criticism Scored by Negro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ADAM C. POWELL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 2, 1963

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the New York Times of August 1, 1963:

WHITE CRITICISM SCORED BY NEGRO (By Jack Langguth)

LOS ANGELES, July 31.—White spokesmen who say they are alienated from the Negro cause because of current demonstrations may never have been genuinely sympathetic,

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of the agreement. Here, again, the best scientific advice must be sought.

3. Most important of all, are there possibilities of being boobytrapped in the clause which permits any party to withdraw, upon 3 months' notice, "if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country?" It has been suggested informally that this is designed to let the parties pull out if Red China or some other nation should start testing. Such an escape hatch is vital; but we must be aware of the possibilities of the Soviet Union making test preparations for a year, while conspiring with Red China in its testing program, then giving us just 3 months' notice to match their 12 months of preparations. They've done substantially that to us within the last 2 years.

Whatever answers come to these questions, the United States must not be so blind as to enter this agreement in any way dependent upon the good faith of Soviet Russia. It has earned no right to good faith in international dealings. If we sign this treaty, we must do it with a full determination to keep our own powder dry and our testing equipment and knowledge up to the minute in case we need to use them.

Progress in Muscatine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED SCHWENGEL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1963

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Frank J. Killian, executive secretary of the Muscatine, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce, was guest editorialist in the Saturday, July 27 edition of the Davenport, Iowa, Times-Democrat. In his editorial, Mr. Killian cited the progress which has been made in Muscatine in successfully meeting the challenges of these changing times. The significant fact which stands out is that this progress is the result of local people working together, applying their talents and knowledge in facing up to their problems and solving them through local initiative.

It is incumbent upon me as the Congressman for the residents of Muscatine to bring this editorial to the attention of my colleagues. There is a message here for us to ponder as we consider the programs and proposals which seek to make the Federal Government the all-knowing and all-encompassing force in American life. I am sure that other cities can be just as resourceful and just as successful as Muscatine has been in keeping their communities up to date and progressive without massive Government assistance. All they need is the encouragement and help which we can give them in working out their problems themselves.

Frank Killian's guest editorial, "Progress in Muscatine," follows:

PROGRESS IN MUSCATINE

On a recent day in Muscatine an automobile dealer, a plant manager, a high school economics teacher, an attorney, the president of a bank, a furniture store owner and the city assessor met together to discuss what could be done to make the downtown

district more attractive to area shoppers and at the same time save a very necessary tax base for the city.

At another meeting later the same week a button jobber, a production supervisor, a printer, a baker, a telephone company manager, a consulting engineering firm employee, a tool and die company employee and a pest control service operator, meeting as the city council, spent innumerable hours discussing plans for a \$2 million sewerage treatment plant for the city.

Over lunch on still another day a group, that included a consulting engineer, a bank president, a men's clothing retailer, an auto dealer, a union official and a minister, discussed plans for further expansion of services in a fine industrial park area just outside the city limits.

These three meetings, and many more like them, have much in common. They personify a metamorphosis that has taken place in Davenport's smaller neighbor to the west, Muscatine.

The postwar change from a community that was known as "the pearl button capital of the world," the home of some of the finest watermelons in the Midwest and the onetime home of Mark Twain, to a city that proudly boasts of its industrial output in no uncertain terms, has come about through an awakening of its citizens to the need to assume a place in the dynamic economy in which we now find ourselves.

There was no magic formula responsible for this change of attitude. Many persons and factors have been credited with playing important parts but the most important has been the assumption of civic responsibility by people in all walks of life. These persons are willing to give time, money and effort to work for betterment of their community. Most are willing to even go a step further and give a little extra in order to see a program to a successful completion.

Has this type of community effort by all paid off? Can the value of this thinking be proven in dollars and cents? A short résumé of some of the recent achievements might set the record straight:

1. A new \$200,000 community college building with \$80,000 of the necessary funds coming in small gifts from the general public. Muscatine Community College is now the only public junior college in the State with a building specifically erected for use by such an institution.

2. A multimillion dollar chemical compound on a site where soybeans were harvested only a short time ago.

3. A new pleasure boat harbor that handles boats from many communities along the Mississippi.

4. An excellent park system that includes the only free zoo in Iowa with some 60 species of animals including elephant, bear, lion, llama, puma, bison, and others.

5. An off-street parking program that added 101 spaces to the already existing 445 available spaces.

6. Continued employment growth, plant, modernization and rebuilding and new product development on the part of existing industries.

7. A gradual, but noticeable, facelift in progress in the downtown shopping area.

8. Three successive over-subscribed United Fund drives with one recent drive exceeding the goal of \$99,150 at the same time that the public was pledging \$80,000 for the community college building fund.

9. Increased bank deposits, increased retail sales and other glowing statistics of a business index.

Before I sound like a confirmed optimist who is always looking at things through rosy glasses, let me say that growth has also brought along further problems that the voluntary leaders and the elected officials will have to face in the very near future. Some of the more obvious ones are:

1. The need for better bridge facilities across the Mississippi.

2. The need for an enlarged program to provide better surfaced streets to handle the additional traffic load.

3. The need for additional equipment and personnel in the police and fire departments.

4. The need for more classrooms to meet the requirements of the so-called population explosion.

At the present time civic groups are devoting time to studying these and other problems and trying to arrive at solutions. If the enlightened thinking and leadership of the past two decades continues there is no doubt that these problems, which today seem almost insurmountable, will be solved and recorded as another feather in the community's cap.

What Muscatine has been able to accomplish in the years since World War II can be accomplished by any community if all citizens will take a normal interest in their city's future.

No one person or organization is wholly responsible for the successful program in Muscatine—it took the combined efforts of the chamber, the Jaycees, the development corporation, the city administration, the schools, the churches, the unions, the service, veteran and fraternal organizations, the ladies groups and, most of all, the people themselves to change the face and pace of the community.

Fourth of July, Revolutionary Date

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HENRY B. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 1, 1963

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, the concept of the Alliance for Progress is a revolutionary one—it hopes to create a social and economic revolution in Latin America.

I think that this editorial from La Tribuna of Lima, Peru, will show that the winds of revolution are blowing in Latin America—there is renewed hope for freedom and prosperity:

[From La Tribuna, Lima, Peru, July 4, 1963]

FOURTH OF JULY, REVOLUTIONARY DATE

The United States of America celebrates today one more birthday of its Declaration of Independence. The prosperity of the Union and overwhelming existence for a long time of a bourgeois, satisfied and prudent mentality, in spheres of power and influence have not been able to erase the irrevocably revolutionary character of such a glorious date.

The North American Revolution precedes the French Revolution in all its concepts, inspired by liberty, equality, and fraternity.

The Declaration of Independence, drafted by Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, among others, came before the "declaration of the rights of men and citizens." Besides being a markedly liberal movement, the American Revolution is the first anti-colonial war and, as a paradox for those of us who think in concepts of the 20th century, it was the first triumphant anti-imperialistic struggle. That is because in the 18th century, England meant imperialism producing an oppression more economic than political, from which George Washington freed the American people. This is the real sense of the date we celebrate today.

A new generation of intellectuals and politicians, whose prototype is President Ken-